

REVIEW OF MR. ROOSEVELT'S AFRICAN AND EUROPEAN TOURS

How He Won the Honor of Being the Most Distinguished Private Citizen on Earth.

Where He Has Been and What He Has Done. Kings Met on Terms of Equality.

By JAMES A. EDGERTON.
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THE fact seems to be pretty well established that during his fifteen months abroad, Colonel Roosevelt has bagged several lions and other big game in Africa and most of the royal lions of other big people in Europe. His trip filled the Smithsonian Institution with specimens and the newspapers with scare heads. Of a truth he has been the most talked about traveler who has visited the monarchs of Europe since Napoleon Bonaparte made social calls at the head of the French army. On the stage of the old world the

business. In Denmark he walked the ground that Hamlet walked and would have talked with the ghost as a brother-in-law. In Germany he spent long hours with the kaiser, witnessed a sham battle and discoursed on the fighting edge. In Holland he greeted the burghers as fellow Dutchmen, and in England he accepted the sad duty of representing his country at the funeral of the king. Everywhere he was the same Roosevelt we had known at home, as keen in his pleasures, as untiring, as democratic and as full of information on all possible subjects. He made the name of private citizen a badge of distinction.

As to the number of kings he gathered in his collection of specimens it is impossible to be numerically exact, but to the best of my recollection he bagged them all except Nicholas of Russia and Alfonso of Spain. Perhaps he overlooked them in the rush. But with these two possible excep-



Photo by American Press Association.
COLONEL ROOSEVELT AFTER RECEIVING HIS DEGREE FROM CAMBRIDGE.

which he accepted as a token of their thankfulness for the American relief work following the great earthquake. The one thought he expressed at this demonstration was pride in being an American and in standing for the time as the symbol of the country that had helped these people in their calamity.

SPORTING GOSSIP.

JEFF IN HIGH SPIRITS

Takes Mountain Climb in Preference to Boxing.

Ben Lomond, Cal., June 4.—Much to the disappointment of visitors, Jim Jeffries allowed his fondness for mountain climbing to lead him away from the boxing ring today, although he had previously planned to do nine rounds, three with each of his sparring partners.

When the time for the sparring came it was discovered Jeffries had set off up Mount Ben Lomond, leaving Jim Corbett to attend to the entertainment of visitors.

SAME AS OF OLD.

Jeffries' jaunt followed a strenuous morning of training. He was in high spirits. "I felt as strong as a bull," he said during a rest spell in the gymnasium. "I just want to tear things to pieces. I can feel myself rounding into the same condition that used to come to me in the old days."

The fighter did 6 miles on the road as a starter, then punched the bag and labored at the weights as though he delighted in the work. He wound up by defeating Corbett two out of three at handball, which added to his glee, and in his dressing room he frisked around like a colt.

JOHNSON TAKES LAY-OFF

Training Gives Way to Question of Manager at Champion's Camp.

San Francisco, June 4.—A tacit announcement by Jack Johnson that he will make public the first of next week a change in management at his camp was the chief news at the beach today. It has been rumored for a week that Johnson and Little were at odds. One thing is probable—Nolan is to be the manager. He will run the camp to suit himself.

Although Johnson was scheduled to box this afternoon, he changed his mind. He said his sparring partners had been worked too hard this week, and that he would prefer to save them for the Sunday crowd. Accordingly, in the afternoon, although there were many people who expected to see him in action, the negro drove off in his automobile.

Jeffries' Work-out Pleases Big Crowd.

Ben Lomond, Cal., June 5.—James J. Jeffries performed today before 500 spectators in his training camp gymnasium. Three rounds of speedy sparring with Joe Choynski set the crowd wild with delight.

The pace was so fast that it is doubtful whether Choynski could have gone many more rounds. Jeffries came out of it smilingly. He was in rare good humor, and boxed with his face to the crowd so they could get a good look at him. The gymnasium program included rope skipping, bag punching, shadow boxing and a short tug at the chest weights.

Another little sparring match, not on the program, was the feature of the day. The principals were Jim Corbett and Choynski, who had been enemies since their last fight in 1889 until they met in Ben Lomond recently. Now they are cronies.

After Jeffries had finished his ring work today John Martin, Chief of Police of San Francisco, who was down for the afternoon, drew Jeffries aside and asked him to appear in an exhibition in San Francisco on June 11 for the benefit of a fraternal order.

Jeffries said that he would like to accommodate the chief, but that it would be impossible for him to break training.

Corbett and Choynski overheard the conversation. They at once volunteered their services, offering to appear in a three-round exhibition. Their offer was accepted. After Jeffries had gone out, the two old cronies decided to start in training. They stepped three gentle rounds, each very careful not to hurt the other. Although the pace was slow, it told on Corbett, who was breathing heavily at the finish. The news that the two veterans were at it drew a crowd running to the gymnasium.

Promoter Jack Gleason called on Jeffries today, and held a long conversation with him. He said he had come down for pleasure only. He went home tonight. Jeffries motored down to Santa Cruz tonight. He will spend tomorrow deep sea fishing in Monterey Bay.

In Open Warfare.

San Francisco, Cal., June 5.—An open warfare between Champion Jack Johnson and George Little, his manager, started Saturday night and wound up this afternoon, when Johnson told Little that he was discharged. This was the main topic of conversation at the beach today.

Little says that he has an iron-clad contract with Johnson until May 1911, and he threatens trouble. He says that unless the differences are settled, he will stop the fight on July 4th.

In spite of the fact that he was discharged, Little insisted on remaining at the door to take the tickets. Not until Johnson, backed by a squad of city policemen appeared, did Little depart.

According to Johnson, the trouble arose because Little became jealous of Sig Hart.

"Hart is one of my friends," said Johnson. "I've taken him out automobile with me, and Little did not like it. Then he threatened to whip Hart, and I told him that was the end. I don't want any more to do with him. He has not any contract that he can hold me to."

"I have a contract with Johnson that binds him to give me 20 per cent of his profits, and I am authorized to make all contracts for any boxing matches, theatrical shows or anything of the like. The \$10,000 that we put



up is my money. I will manage Johnson, or there will be no fight, and if I withdraw, they can take that for final."

This trouble delayed the boxing in the afternoon, but Johnson went through with an unusually hard program, which included three rounds with George Cotton and Marty Cutler and two with Dave Mills. At the conclusion of his work, Johnson weighed for the newspaper men, tipping the scales at 212 pounds, the lowest he has weighed since his training started.

JOHNSON PICKS MANAGER

"Tom" Flanagan Will Be in Charge Until After July 4.

San Francisco, June 7.—That "Tom" Flanagan will act as business manager for Jack Johnson until after the big fight of July 4 was the announcement made today at the beach headquarters. Johnson made the announcement in the following signed statement:

"Tom Flanagan will help me manage my business affairs until July 5, 1910. While not a prize fighter, he is one of the best known amateur athletes who has ever competed and is respected for his honesty and integrity by the press and public the world over. When the marathon craze hit the East, after the Olympic games in London in 1908, Flanagan spent his time and money developing Tom Longboat, the Canadian Indian, and other famous runners in turning over to the professional ranks in order to secure good competition. I am sorry that I cannot have Flanagan with me for a longer period, but his business interests in Canada require his attention, and he would not consent to absent himself from them any longer."

This statement is said to mean that Johnson will conduct his own business affairs, and that he will have no manager for the time being. Flanagan and Sig Hart will do the clerical work, but it will be the name of Jack Johnson that will be attached to all contracts.

George Little, aside from making threats to acquaintances about stopping the fight, kept quiet today. He again attempted to have Chief of Police Martin interfere, but the latter refused to take any part in the controversy. Johnson served notice on the proprietors of his training camp that he would not remain if Little were allowed around the quarters, and the Chicagoan was conspicuous today by his absence.

Johnson did road work in the morning. He went the usual course of 12 miles. It was the program to do some gymnasium work in the afternoon, but on account of the cold weather and the fact that he is low in weight he rested in the afternoon. Instead of gymnasium work, there was a musical scale in his private quarters with "Prof." Burns thumping the piano and Johnson playing the base viol. He will box again tomorrow.

MAY DISPLACE BERGER

Rumors That Eddie Graney Will Manage Jeffries.

Ben Lomond, June 7.—Closely following the managerial break in Johnson's camp there are indications tonight of something brewing in Jeffries' camp. Just what is in the air cannot be learned, but it is said to be the presence of Eddie Graney, a San Francisco referee, and Jack Gleason, one of the promoters of the fight, gave rise to rumors and speculation.

Graney said he came to Ben Lomond merely to see Jeffries and Corbett in action in their first sparring bout, but this explanation is not generally accepted around the camp. Graney and Sam Berger, Jeffries' manager, are said to be anything but friendly, and vague rumors floating about the camp have it that the presence of the "honest blacksmith" does not argue well for Sam.

Gleason, like Graney, said he came to see Jeffries and Gentleman Jim don the gloves for the first time.

Jeffries' good humor seems to be the best barometer of conditions in the camp, and if any disturbing winds are blowing as a result of Gleason's and Graney's visit they have not yet ruffled the feelings of Jeffries.

JEFF CHANGES HIS MIND.

For the second time, the first boxing bout between Jeffries and Corbett suffered a postponement, and caused keen disappointment to a large crowd of enthusiasts, who came down from San Francisco to see the former champion and the undefeated one in action. At the last moment, Jeffries decided to await the completion of his outdoor ring before donning the gloves with Corbett.

Camp visitors were entertained

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Whereabouts of Mr. Martin. Kindly let me know what you can of a party by the name of Armistead A. Martin. I think he has some relatives in Richmond and his mother resides in New London, Conn.

He disappeared from home very mysteriously April 13, 1910.

If you can furnish any information of his whereabouts or his relatives, please communicate with his wife, MRS. A. A. MARTIN, 727 Gates Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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SNAPSHOTS AT MR. ROOSEVELT'S TOUR.

1. The start. 2. Colonel Roosevelt reviewing Norway's fleet. 3. Riding a camel in Egypt. 4. Kermit and Colonel Roosevelt and African buffalo.

Colonel has played many star parts—mighty hunter, faunal naturalist, college lecturer and the most distinguished private citizen on earth. He has met kings on terms of equality. He has preached the good old gospel of manly endeavor with nations as his congregations.

In Africa he became a child of the forest and the veldt, kept going for

body he saw everything and everybody worth seeing, went through Europe with an express train force that gave the effete monarchies nervous prostration, took the degree of LL. D. at Cambridge, propelled words of advice like a human Gatling gun and made John Bull apoplectic by advising him either to govern Egypt or get out.

Cannot Escape Publicity.

It is a great thing to be president of the United States. It is greater to be as big a man outside the presidency as in it. Some ex-presidents have raised chickens, some have become college lecturers or business men, some have gone into innocuous desuetude. Only one has become a faunal naturalist and the big noise of two hemispheres. There is none like him; none ever was or ever will be. It is impossible that there should be another like him in this land or any other beside the seven seas.

Colonel Roosevelt went to Africa to escape publicity. Did he escape it? Is it possible that he should escape it anywhere? When he is absent people wonder what he is doing. When he is present they wonder what he will do next. There is no keeping such a man out of the newspapers. If he were to hunt for the south pole his every move would be chronicled. If he were to live in Zululand, in China or in Hoboken it would be the same. The reporters would find him out, and if they did not find him out they would write about him anyway. Roosevelt is a front page character. Tidings of him run as naturally to display type as the river flows to the ocean or the sparks fly upward.

Nobody knows how far he has traveled since he left us, but he has covered a considerable portion of two continents. He has not been as great a traveler as his successor, but has probably enjoyed it more. He has been over the least civilized and most civilized parts of the globe and has been equally at home in both. He has gone from the virgin jungle to the ancient pyramids where Napoleon said "forty centuries look down upon us." He has

ridden a camel in Egypt, listened to the riddle of the sphinx and been met by racing boat loads of American reporters on the waters of the Nile. He has fought valiantly, explosively and enthusiastically from Mombasa to Christiania and from Cairo to London.

It was on March 23, 1909, that Colonel Roosevelt left New York by the steamer Hamburg bound for the dark continent. On board he made himself most popular with the other passengers by his democratic and unassuming demeanor and friendliness. He touched at Gibraltar and Messina on the way, but requested that all formal receptions be eliminated, as he traveled only as a private citizen. In Messina he was greeted in person by the king of Italy and was touched by the warm welcome of the people.



Photo by American Press Association.
MR. ROOSEVELT IN FRANCE.

The game bag was comparatively modest, the colonel's bag containing only seventy-six specimens. Of course this represented but a small part of the haul by the entire expedition, but the other members were chiefly concerned with birds and smaller game. Colonel Roosevelt has the following to his credit: Rhinoceroses, including three white specimens, 10; elephants, 9; lions, 7; giraffes, 18; wildebeests, 4; Thompson's gazelle, 1; hippopotamus, 4; buffaloes, 8; topi, 5; elands, 4; pythons, ostriches, leopards, hartebeests, bobcats, impalas, water bucks, 5 each; zebra, oryx, bush buck, oribis and kob, 1 each.

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

The Latest Closing Prices For Produce and Live Stock.

PHILADELPHIA — FLOUR dull; winter low grades, \$3.10@3.40; winter clear, \$4.40; city mills flour, \$5.75 @6.

RYE FLOUR steady at \$4.25@4.40 per barrel.

WHEAT quiet; No. 2 red, \$1.02.

CORN weak; No. 2 yellow, local, 67@67½c.

OATS steady; No. 2 white, 45@45½c; lower grades, 43c.

POULTRY: Live steady; hens, 19½ @20c; old roosters, 14c. Dressed firm; choice fowls, 19½c; old roosters, 15c.

BUTTER steady; extra creamery, 30c per lb.

EGGS firm; selected, 25@27c; near-by, 21½c; western, 21½c.

POTATOES quiet, at 35@40c bush.

Live Stock Markets.

PITTSBURGH (Union Stock Yards)—CATTLE steady; choice, \$8.25@8.40; prime, \$8@8.20.

SHEEP firm; prime wethers, \$5.30 @5.50; culls and common, \$2@2.25.

LAMBS: Live steady; veal calves, \$8.50@9.

HOGS steady; prime hogs, \$9.30 @9.35; middling, \$9.40@9.45; heavy Yorkers, \$9.45; light Yorkers, \$9.50 @9.55; pigs, \$9.55@9.60; roughs, \$8 @8.40.

IN SWEDEN, GERMANY AND HOLLAND. 1. Colonel Roosevelt and the crown prince of Sweden in Stockholm. 2. With Ambassador Hill and Dr. Schmidt in Berlin. 3. With Minister Beaupre at The Hague.

eight, ten or twelve hours a day, defied the fevers, waded through swamps and shot all the game that got in his way provided it was big enough. In Egypt he braved the wrath of the Na-

tionalists and spoke for the British government. In Rome he refused to meet the pope unless he could retain his entire freedom. In Austria he met on equal terms the emperor and Kaiser, the friend of liberty. In France he spoke vigorously against race suicide and in favor of the homely virtues. In Christiania he lifted his voice, already hoarse and frayed, in favor of peace, provided it be the peace of right-

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